

My Dear Miss DALY.

Mr. Deans' letter in yesterday's *Liberator*, expressive of so much interest in our Convention, was very welcome to me, and not the less so for its strictures, as it gives me the opportunity of replying, and defending it, and the opportunity of doing so with truth, and at the same time making it rather less than a good phonographic reporter, and giving to the world a full transcript of all our proceedings. This may have been a 'duty which we owe to ourselves,' but it would not have been difficult to have found some one competent to have given such a report, but all the gold in our coffers, threefold, could not have procured its publication in any daily printed paper of extensive circulation; nor could it be expected there should be either time or room for the claims of humanity, when a matter of such vast magnitude to the nation as the discussion of the fidelity of the presidential candidates to the compromise is on the tapis.

Another year, when there is less political excitement, we may not have all the embarrassment to contend with in prosecuting our work, which we have had the year. Had we an opportunity to publish the proceedings in a daily journal, that, as you remark, the public might be kept with the whole truth. I am perfectly aware how mortifying to our absent friends these false and garbled statements are, but it is only one of the trials incident to every new enterprise—it is but the demon of the threshold, and our patient conquering of it will give us the greater strength for future action.

I have not seen the letters of the *Inquirer*, to which you allude, but in reply to one point which you consider a *virtuoso* one, I will say, that in looking over the whole range of available opportunities to our sex, it is true they are less culpable for not doing more than it is a pleasure may seem. Wherever an avenue is open for female labour or achievement, there woman is found active and earnest. In France, where she has been more widely recognised as an equal, socially, than in our sister country, there is scarcely a trade or profession in which she is not found engaged. In Philadelphia also, she is. I am correctly informed, there are ten thousand women engaged in various kinds of business, either upon their own responsibility, or in clerkships, representing the most, engraving, &c. As soon as the noblest profession offered them any thing like a tolerable field for the exercise of their powers, observe the eagerness with which it has been embraced, although in difficulties in the way of obtaining an education which would qualify her for practice would appal any but the bravest heart. I perfectly remember the bitter experience of my early lectures on Anatomy and Physiology. For the avowed reason, that I advocated the right for us to be no physicians, and by receiving recognition for my lectures, asserted practically the right of women to the scientific learning field, as a *prælude* to more lucrative and honourable. Now, all eagerness and resistance are well-nigh subdued, except the very tardy recognition of an alarmed monopoly. The schools of design are already over-crowded with women for honest, honourable employment. The recent emile of a young colored man who not long since presented himself to be examined previous to entering upon a certain profession. He had studied two of the three years required, and under all the disadvantages to which his race like our sex is subject. He said, as might be expected. The examiner, in replying of this examination said—"It would do well enough for a white man, but I'll be hanged if it will for a negro!"

Women are no longer read, or listened to, from curiosity; their *logic* and *rhetoric* are as keenly criticised as those of men who have had the most thorough training and education. Still, they are criticised as women, and all deficiencies attributed to their smaller brain and inferior capacity to reason, without reference to the difficulties which are in their way to prevent their rising unaided. They must not only prove themselves the equal, but in all respects the superior, before they can be regarded as intellects. Observe the criticism of Mr. Stowe's book, in the *London Times*, as the work of a woman; and therefore, being such, 'she cannot hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, but has laboured to perpetrate the craft of the advocate;' and, with great magnanimity the writer adds, 'who shall resist to woman the use of her true weapons?' Again:—"An indifferent advocate may make one of two mistakes—he may understate or overstate his client's cause. Mr. Stowe has committed the latter fault, and will suffer in the minds of the judicious from this *female error*." The writer seems to forget that the scales of justice are always balanced in the hand of a woman, and the Genius of Liberty is personified by a female figure. These envenoms may have been hit upon accidentally, but they have in them a deep spiritual significance, which will be recognised in the future. The highest ideal of life remains yet to be presented to women. When, in the progress of human improvement, it shall be I doubt not that she will hail it with joy, and gladly cast aside the badges of her continuing spiritual slavery, for she will then recognise her right to be the 'princess of the beautiful,' and in all the relations of life she will be strong, earnest, self-dependant and gentle.

Another charge which the letters alluded to bring is, 'that woman uphold the world of fashion.' If that is the case, (and I deny it not), they are but secondary in it, for the world is with nearly all classes of women, the question asked is—'What will the gentlemen say of such or such a movement?' and their opinion is the motive of action. If a woman appears before the public as a lecturer, either plainly or elaborately draped, forthwith her person and dress are described, from the shape of her cravat to the shoe tie, as minutely as the dress fashion-plate were to be engraved for the next *Godey's* monthly from the notice; if there is a lack of taste or style, then the morning journals have adopted for *merit* of course. All this is so revolting to a woman of true delicacy, that she shrinks from her felt duty with a thousand-fold more dread than who would from the rough abuse of a man.

Let us cast back this charge, and the responsibility where it fully belongs. Young girls are taken from school at sixteen or seventeen, and womanhood is then thrust upon them. For a brief season, they are flattered, caressed and befriended, and then duties which an angel might tremble to assume are urged upon them. Fathers and brothers are as much to blame in all this as the mothers; ay, more, for they have it in their power freely to open to their daughters, as to their sons, the means of education and development. There is in these relations where woman is most defrauded and in the eagerness to gain the elective franchise. It is when she begins to feel herself a dependent in her father's house, a candidate for matrimony offend at the highest bidder, that the iron enters into her soul, and she may be forced into the marriage relation, but ever after, *she*, *she*, *she*, should recognise the wife as an equal, and not speak of her being *maintained* out of the common property. If the husband has stolen the wife's body, he is usurping his own majesty, and the wife holds an honorable though injured position.

This mode of speaking I found more offensive to my sense than the Convention than what you call the cause of the normal 'woman.' I hate all forms of cast, but it is the normal language of weak minds, and must have its expression, that something better may grow out of it, and check, lest we deform and cripple. If there is in it a piece of vulgarly, let us tolerate the freedom, let it have birth, though its haptical root should be a plain and homely one. My philosophy for woman is in less suffering and patient.

There is in you just criticism which might be made which you have not done this year. It is this that there is too much talk, and too little thought. I think who come could be induced to take up more

which they are most interested, and digest their subject thoroughly, and not attempt to go over the whole ground, giving us identically the same thought year after year, they would accomplish much more for the object. If Lord Brougham thought it no waste of labor to re-write his peroration ten times, ere, in his own estimation, it was worthy to present at the Queen's trial, it surely would not be a waste of labor for our speakers to prepare themselves in the study for the work they have before them. It will scarcely do for undisciplined minds to trust to the inspiration of the moment. They need to learn a system with the pen in hand.

It must also be confessed, that the tone of the Convention this year was somewhat affected by the outside excitement. There was no one who wished, even, to advocate any particular party, but the political bearing of the question was more frequently called up, and, indeed, was the only one which received due attention. We missed the spiritual life of some who have been with us years before.

No one can regret more deeply than I do the antagonistic spirit of which you speak. You will recollect, that in the first hour of our first Convention, I was rebuked for my tone of conciliation. I was pained and surprised at it, but I have seen no reason as yet to change my mode of attack upon these giants. I still feel that none should come to the work with other than a calm, benignant spirit; able to look all the evils of society in the face without personal feelings:—'Among them, but not of them.'—'In a shroud of thoughts, which are not their thoughts.' An exciting, demanding spirit, which arouses into conflict all the evil passions of our opponents, I have never found the best weapon for my use, either in public or private. I would excite no new strife, nor look to any force. I can accept no hope but in the goodness and nobleness of those who are in the light, and know the life of truth and right. I would not resist taxation, but I would remonstrate with clear, cogent arguments, that would ultimately prevail; for truth is mighty, and though long restrained, it will, like the restless mountain torrent, when it breaks forth, sweep away all barriers, and accomplish its full purpose. Let us but realize the strength and majestic presence of the Deity within, and we shall bring about the harmony which we seek.

The mistake of the Convention was, I think, in appointing the next one to be held in Cleveland; and this, I hope, may yet be remedied by an expression of the Central Committee. Rochester or Buffalo should have been the place for the next one, left discretionary with the Committee.

By my prompt reply, my dear Mrs. Dall, and my coinciding with you in some of your strictures, and defending the Convention where I could, you will feel that I recognise your cordial sympathy, and only regret that you were not with us to share its responsibilities and labors.

YOUR sincere friend, P. W. DAVIS.
To MRS. CAROLINE H. DALL.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT—HENRY C. WHIGHT.

Well might the *Liberator*, a few weeks since, offer an apology for publishing the scurrilous article of James Gordon Bennett. I wish some of our opponents would write something sensible—something that could be met with sound argument—something that we should not blush to answer or take any notice of. I have said with Job, 'O that mine adversary had written a book!'—then we would try to plead our cause; but to this tissue of falsehood and filth, who would design a reply? Let him alone.

But, in my opinion, an apology for the funeral discourse or sermon by Henry C. Whight is quite as much called for. When a good man errs, his friends will deplore it, and endeavor to set him right; and a truly good and humble man will accept cheerfully of the efforts of such. To his readers,—at least one, and while I speak of myself only, I will presume there are others like-minded with me,—I will say, his sentiments are so inconsistent, or so extravagantly expressed, as to wound the cause. If he does not offer a word of consolation to the bereaved parents, is it not cruel to add to their grief by telling them that her death was the result of human agency, exerted by herself or others, so throwing the responsibility on herself and her loving parents? and even, if that be the case, would they not better be consoled with the consciousness that they did it innocently, because ignorantly,—for certainly they did not design her death,—whereas he says, not one true word can be spoken to console them. Miserable comforter!

Then he says, all deaths and suffering come from disobeying the laws of our being. Granted. But what new-born infant or full-grown man or woman knows this law so as to act in perfect obedience to its requirements? I am not omniscient—I doubt whether Henry is. Of this I feel assured, that if he fully understood the law of kindness and love he professes, he would be more careful of wounding the feelings of relatives and friends.

One thing more is much to be regretted—the irreverent manner in which he speaks of God. Let him be assured, there are many humble, pious friends, who are grieved at such language as he makes use of in the expression of the idea of God killing babies or children, how shocking and disgusting!—how contrary to every feeling of piety. The word piety is derived from filial love of the Father; and to those who still look up to God as a common Father, this language sounds very unbecoming. I hope H. C. W. will be admonished, and consider that though he may think he is attacking superstition, his manner leads people to say that he is endeavoring to destroy all confidence and faith in our all-merciful and kind Father in heaven, whom we love and desire to reverence forever.

For my own part, so long as I embrace many of his sentiments, yet, something so like the ravings of infidelity have of late been infused into his writings that I lament their publication in the *Liberator*, and feel diffident about having it perused by neighbors or friends.

MARGUERITE.

DR. BROWN ON SLAVERY. A friend, says the *Commonwealth*, has put into our hands a work which must be very rare on this side of the Atlantic—the *Poems* in two volumes, of Dr. Thomas Brown, the celebrated Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and author of *Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind*. This distinguished writer devotes a series of sonnets to American slavery, which he introduces by a brief preface, in which, not considering the 'peculiar delicacy' of the subject, and being ignorant of the profound discoveries of those late casuists who have treated of 'organic sin,' he profanely speaks of slaveholding as a crime. Slaveholding in America, he says, 'has a circumstance which renders it more strikingly a subject of satire, by its incongruous absurdity which it adds to guilt. Let those States which have nobly set an example of a freedom that depends not on birth and color, commemorate the events which made them independent; but if slavery were not too horrible to be associated with any ludicrous emotion, it would be difficult to restrain our feelings to indignation and disgust alone, on the ostentatious commemoration of the recovery of the few petty rights, by those who are themselves the daily violators of every right, and whose feast of freedom is prepared by slaves.'

☞ We have received, from John P. Jewett & Co. 17 and 19 Cornhill, the 'Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States,' in a neat and portable form, not too large for the vest pocket. This edition will be found exceedingly convenient for reference, and will doubtless meet a ready sale.

The imperfections of this work corroborate what is stated in the preface of the extraordinarily short time in which it was written. It is very rarely that any one succeeds in a continuation of the literary work commenced by another. In this case, the very hazardous experiment has been tried of transporting several of Mrs. Stowe's characters first to Kentucky, and then to England, and carrying them through a series of new adventures. The author seems to have no qualification for success in such a work but right principles and good intentions. The book is for sale at Redding's.

MR. WEBSTER ACQUITTED. On Wednesday morning, the Jury in the case of Eliza Wright, tried in the U. S. District Court before Judge Curtis for an alleged participation in the rescue of Shadrach, brought in a verdict of *NOT GUILTY* on all the counts. Some applause followed the announcement of the verdict, which, however, was soon checked. Mr. Wright received the general congratulation of his friends.—

MR. WEBSTER CONTINUES TO LIVE. Our Democratic *Post* is filled with accounts of the demonstration of grief at the death of Webster. Our Democrats are patriotically manifest a very touching sorrow at the untimely departure of the great statesman. Their generous regret almost equals that of the Scott Whigs.

The above is from the *Commonwealth* of Wednesday, a paper which on Monday made a parade of its painful emotions at Mr. Webster's death, and put itself into mourning, to the no small disgust of many of its readers.—

HON. JOSEPH R. GIDDINGS, the outspoken and fearless representative of the principles of freedom in the U. S. House of Representatives, is elected by thirteen hundred majority over Woods, the Whig candidate, and a much larger majority over Newton, the Democratic candidate. In 1851, his present district gave 530 majority against the Free Soilers.

LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

It has been generally known, that the health of Mr. Webster has been failing for some time past, though no immediate apprehension of a fatal result was feared; but an alarming change took place in his symptoms on Thursday evening of last week. In the afternoon, he was seized by a violent cold, which he communicated to his family by his letters on public business, and giving direction to the workmen on his farm, as usual. Soon after 1 o'clock, Dr. Jeffries thought he observed indication of some unfavorable change, but nothing of a decided character until between 5 and 6 o'clock, when Mr. Webster was seized with severe vomiting, which caused immediate alarm. He, however, retained the entire possession of his faculties and composure of mind, and proceeded in the course of the evening to write a letter to his friends, which he considered important to be attended to. Among other things, he executed his will, which was previously prepared, to the details of which he gave particular attention. Through the whole evening, he showed an entire self-possession and the most perfect composure and clearness of all his faculties.

From eight o'clock on Thursday night to two o'clock Friday morning, he was quite free from suffering. But at the latter hour, he had a violent fit of vomiting, which was followed by another at eight o'clock, and still another at four o'clock in the afternoon.

He was able that day to rise from bed, with assistance, and sit up a short time. There seemed to be no danger of the chest, and from this disease, fatal results were feared.

During all Mr. Webster's illness since his arrival at Marshfield, this was the first day that he was unable to transact the public business.

At 11 o'clock, Friday night, he was again seized with vomitings, though they were slight. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning, he was again attacked, and for three quarters of an hour suffered terribly. After this, however, he was free from suffering, and remained free from pain, and in a placid state.

Mr. Webster was fully conscious of his condition, as was evident from the fond consolations he was constantly addressing to his mourning family and friends, and the personal friends who had been here the last few days, viz:—Fletcher Webster, his only surviving son, Samuel A. Appleton, his son-in-law, J. W. Paige, George T. Curtis, Edward Curtis, of New York, Peter A. Harvey, Charles Henry Thomas, of New York, and Messrs. George A. Abbott and W. C. Zuntzinger, both of the Department of State Washington. Addressing each by name, he referred to his past relations to them respectively, and one by one bade them an affectionate farewell. This was done at 5 o'clock.

Shortly after, he conversed with Dr. Jeffries, who said he could do nothing more for him than to administer occasionally a sedative potion. 'Then, said Mr. Webster, 'I am to lie here patiently till I am dead.'—

He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called in again, and said to him—'Harvey, I am not so sick but that I know you. I am well enough to know you; I am well enough to love you, and well enough to call you a friend of Heaven's blessing up on you, and your years.' Harvey, don't leave me till I am dead.'—Then, as if speaking to himself, he said—'On the twenty-fourth of October, all that is mortal of Daniel Webster is to be buried.'—

He now prayed in his usual voice, strong, full, and clear, ending with—'Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and receive me to thyself, through Christ Jesus, and help me to myself, through Christ Jesus.'—

From half-past seven up to ten o'clock, the great statesman died rapidly. Arising from a lethargy at ten o'clock, his countenance became animated, and his eyes flashed with its usual brilliancy; he exclaimed,—'I STILL LIVE!'—

and immediately sank into a state of tranquil unconsciousness. Those were the last words of Webster. His breathing now became fainter, and his strength seemed entirely prostrate. He lingered in this condition until twelve o'clock, when he died. His countenance, when the spirit returned to its God,—and Daniel Webster was no more!

Cause of Mr. Webster's Death.—A post-mortem examination as we learn from the *Courier*, shows, that Mr. Webster died of disease of the liver. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels, owing to a morbid state of the blood consequent upon the above disease. There was also dropsy on the abdomen.

SANDUSKY, (Ohio), Oct. 21st.

Great Stampede of Fugitive Slaves—Attempted Rescue.—*Escape Much Encouraged*.—The most intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the escape of a number of fugitive slaves who arrived here last evening.

The slaves were from Kentucky, and on their reaching Sandusky, they were escorted by their friends and a number of citizens to the steamer *Arrow*; immediately on the departure of which vessel, an attempt was made to arrest them, but failed, owing to the interference of citizens of this city, who presented the slaves to the court, and taking the slaves aboard.

After a sharp struggle, the slaves succeeded in escaping to Canada.

The slave-catchers consider that the citizens are wholly responsible for this failure to execute the laws.

THE Jerry rescue trials will, it is understood, come on at Albany, on Monday, the next week, when Mr. Sumner, of the Standard, Mr. Grandall, reporter, and Messrs. Cobb, Jackson and Reed, will be arraigned as parties concerned. The court has granted time to the District Attorney to file in the Circuit Court the order of Judge Conkling transmitting the indictments from the District.

Some months since, a lady residing in Boston loaned a man the sum of \$42 to assist him to go to California. A few days since, the lady received from him a letter, in which he stated that he was living thinly, and enclosing \$300. A fine return for her kindness and accommodation, and good interest in his welfare.

✓ A bill for £3000 has been rendered against Catherine Hayes in London. This was an attachment, under the custom of London, to recover a sum due to Thomas Frederick Heale. The attachment was made on money belonging to the defendant, in the hands of the Union Bank of London.

✓ Mr. Monnot, of the New York Hotel, is arranging for the construction of a large hotel, to be built of white marble, and to cost about \$500,000. It will front on Madison Square, and fill up the space between the 5th and 6th avenues.

✓ Mr. Benton is advocating the construction of a stage road from St. Louis to San Francisco. He says that 300 men could complete it in two years, and that a horse express could travel the distance in ten days, a stage in twenty, and emigrant wagons in forty or fifty.

✓ Several vessels have arrived at Gloucester within two or three days, from the St. Lawrence, and all complain of annoyance from the British cruisers.

✓ On the 10th inst., about 8 o'clock, P. M., a distant shock of an earthquake was experienced in the city of New York. It lasted four or five seconds, and seemed to proceed from the south or southwest, attended by a distant sound, resembling distant thunder.

✓ A new diving-boat is exhibiting at Cherbourg. Dr. Payenne is the inventor, and he has discovered means to descend to the bottom of the sea, and return there with a body of operators as long as he pleases. The boat is a small one, and is propelled by means of a pump, which means the oxygen absorbed. He has also found a mode of directing the boat and water, by steam, as if it were on the surface. It engages to teach the English class from any harbor in France. This invention is promised the patronage of the Prince President.

✓ An Ohio correspondent of the *Atlas* states that the majority of the Compromise Democracy in that State is only 5000. While their majority last year was 25,000—a loss of 21,000. Ohio, he says, is sure to lose Scott.

✓ A stampede of sixteen slaves occurred in Washington county, Va., on Saturday last week.

Population of Augusta, Ga.—The returns of the late census of Augusta and its suburbs, show a population of 14,072, of whom 7799 are whites, 243 are negroes, and 6030 slaves.

American Board.—The receipts of the American Board of Foreign Missions for the year ending on the 31st of July last, amounted to \$301,710, which is larger than the receipts of any previous year, except 1842, when they reached \$318,396.

✓ Mr. P. T. Barnum's celebrated mansion took fire on Tuesday afternoon last, during the wedding ceremony of Mrs. B's eldest daughter, and for a time threatened to make the superb building a mass of ruins. As it was, the fire destroyed the roof, &c., the extent of about a thousand dollars.

✓ Mary Ann Wheeler, the Milwaukee millinist who shot her seducer in the streets of that city Friday, 15th, has been committed for trial on charge of wilful murder.

DIED.—In Cheimsford, Oct. 6th, with disease of the lungs and heart, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Henry Abbott, formerly of Wilton, N. H., aged 41 years.

The deceased possessed those enduring qualities of heart and mind that won the esteem of all who knew her. In her drath, a husband has lost an affectionate wife—the children a tender and kind mother—a numerous circle of brothers and sisters a valued friend—some a worthy mother-in-law, a firm friend, and the slave's friend, a confidant.

In all the reforms of the present day, she took lively interest; with an acute, sensitive and discerning spirit, readily perceiving where justice, purity and truth lay, and as readily forsaking all other ways to follow the truth, trusting in the paternal care of the Universal Father.

For her family desiring to live, and also to witness the growth and progress of great truths, already scattered in the earth, yet willing to depart, that she might enter within those spheres of eternal life and progression, that should wait her spirit in eternal day.

Weep not, dear friends, she liveth still,
 In those blest spheres above,
 Guarding, with tender, earnest care,
 The objects of her love.

Weep not, dear friends, she liveth still,
 The sister, mother, wife,
 Passed from our earth to brighter realms,
 And entered into life.

E. J. A.

obtained by application to any member of the undersigned Committee.

Donations of money, or articles or materials for manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Committee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, 142 Nassau street, New York, or to North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for the publication of the Liberty Bell, and communication for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Weston, Weymouth, Mass.

ANNE WARREN WESTON,
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS,
LOUISA LORING,
HELEN E. GARRISON,
CATHERINE SARGENT,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
MARY MAY,
SARAH R. MAY,
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
CAROLINE WESTON,
ELIZA L. FOLLEN,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
ELIZABETH A. COTTON,
LYDIA PARKER,
EVELINA A. S. SMITH,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
MARIA LOWELL,
THANKFUL SOUTHWICK,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
ANN R. BRAMHALL,
HANNAH TUFTS,
SARAH B. SHAW,
ELIZABETH GAY,
MARY WILLEY,
ABBY FRANCIS,
CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT,
ELIZA F. EDDY,
MARY H. JACKSON.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE WEYMOUTH I.
MALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Fair of this Society will open on evening of *Monday, November the 8th*, in the Hall Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the 14th day evening of the same week.

The collection of articles will be superior, both beauty and variety, to that of any former year.

On the evening of *Thursday*, the 11th, addresses the Hall may be expected from Messrs. Wm. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

The sales will close on Friday afternoon, and on Friday evening, the last evening of the Fair, there will be dancing from 7 till 12.

One admission to the Fair, 6 cts.
Season ticket, 12 "
Admission to the Addresses, Thursday evening, 10 "
Ticket for Friday evening, for a gentleman and lady, 50 "

The latter may be obtained by application to Mr. Charles E. Hunt, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. E. Richards, Mr. Sarah Cowing, Miss A. W. Weston.

LEWIS W. PAINE,

Who was imprisoned in Georgia for aid given to slaves, will give a narrative of his life in that State, the places named below. Friends of the cause in the places are requested to make arrangements for the meetings.

Mr. Paine is about to publish a second edition of his work entitled 'Six Years in a Georgia Prison: or, the experience of an iron and steel slave.' It will find a ready sale for it.

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|--------------------|------------|----------|
| South Bridge, | Friday, | Oct. 29. |
| North Bridgewater, | Saturday, | " 30. |
| South Bridgewater, | Sunday, | " 31. |
| East Abington, | Tuesday, | Nov. 2. |
| South Weymouth, | Wednesday, | " 3. |
| Weymouth, | Thursday, | " 4. |
| Hingham, | Friday, | " 5. |
| Port Norfolk, | Saturday, | " 6. |

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE of LECTURES before the *Female Anti-Slavery Society*, comprising eight in number, will be delivered upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

The next lecture will be by Charles Lenox Remond on Sunday evening, October 31st.

Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 2
—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admission, 6-1-4 cts. Tickets for the course 37 1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

OLD COUNCIL A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at the Universalist Church, in Hanson, on Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1852, at the usual hours of religious worship.

In view of the approaching National and State election, we trust our abolition friends throughout County will so arrange matters as to be present goodly numbers, in order that our duties in relation thereto may be duly and thoroughly considered.

Stephen S. Foster and other speakers will attend.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.
H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

DANIEL FOSTER,

An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, of give anti-slavery lectures as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Pittsfield, N. H., | Wednesday, November 1st. |
| Methuen, | Friday, |
| Keene, | " Monday, |
| Dublin, | " Monday, |
| Petersboro', | " Thursday, |
| New Ipswich, | " Saturday, |
| Mason Village, | " Monday, |
| Townsend, Mass., | " Thursday, |
| Townsend, Mass., | " Saturday, |

N. B. In each case it may be expected that D. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Townsend on Sunday, Nov. 21.

NOTICE.

The congregation at Leyden Hall, Plymouth, will be addressed on Sunday, Oct. 31, by Wm. H. Hoar, of Salem. Hours, 2 and 7 o'clock. Admittance free. All those traits which stamp them as he placed at the door to receive the contributions of those who choose to aid the meetings.

Plymouth, Oct. 24.

NOTICE.

In there any friend of the colored people who give a home and instruction to a bright Cuban boy some twenty years old, who has had some three years common school teaching in New England?

Address WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Northampton.

PLYMOUTH.

C. LENOX REMOND will lecture in Plymouth, Sunday, Nov. 7th.

DANIEL FOSTER,

An Agent of the Mass A. S. Society, will lecture at MARLBORO, on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, and at FELTONVILLE, through the day, Sunday, Oct. 31.

NOTICE. Letters for the undersigned should be sent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

NOTICE.

Letters, &c. for Wendell Phillips should be addressed to him at Northampton, Mass.

NOTICE. Mrs. MARY BROWN is desirous of procuring immediate employment, at washing and ironing, house-cleaning, &c. &c. Those who may have services will please inquire of R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill. Mrs. B. has but recently arrived in Boston, and has three children dependent upon her. We believe that she can be depended upon as a pable and trusty woman.

ES' Mr. WHIFFLE, with his usual success, has issued a decision of the best likeness of the Democratic nominee, Gen. Pierce, that has yet been made. It says his friends. The *Yankee Blade* thus justly remarks of Mr. W.'s skill in his favorite art:—

The daguerotypes taken by J. A. Whipple, Washington street, can be recognised at a glance possessed all those traits which stamp them as the production of a genius of no common mould. 'Tis an excellent taste displayed in the pictures, a knowledge of artistic effect, a depth of tone, a softness of beauty of finish, which make his portraits and group univalued. More than if any equally fine of the art, no where to be found. We would say to all our readers, if you want a his portrait and exquisite picture

**THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON.**

**JUST PUBLISHED.
T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON**

Engraved by permission from Stuart's only original portrait in the Althenum, Boston.

This superb picture, engraved under the supervision of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly-gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the following testimony: "The portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CURTIS, who says, 'it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original,' and CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art, excellent, and better than any other which I see; it is; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country.' It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory." The portrait you have looked upon is one to be exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression well as the form and features of the face." And SENATOR CASS, "it is a lifelike representation of the great original." PRESIDENT FILLMORE said, "the above engraving is so true to life, that it is so equal and eminently worthy of the place upon a public wall." Says MARCHANT, the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "Your print to my mind is more remarkable than any individual I have seen for presenting the noblest and most perfect of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of a man and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates."

For the great merits of this picture, we would refer every eye to Washington's own words, written at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Noyes, Rothermel, and Lumbkin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Chas. Frazer, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, himself an artist. **STATESMEN.—**Hon. J. H. Clay, Hon. John Pickens, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Sen. Geo. M. Davis, Hon. Wm. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Ann Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL.D. **JURISTS.—**Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Puer, Hon. Jos. McLean, Hon. Rufus Chittenden, Hon. James Folger, Hon. Henry D. Lloyd, Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, who says, "I would rather own than any painted copy I have ever seen;" Edwin Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Elw. Everett, LL.D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL.D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Norton, Esq., Geo. M. Upham, J. Howdell, Fox George Hallack, H. W. Longwell, Wm. G. Moore Sumner, and FROM EUROPE—L. Tallouir, T. B. Mearns, Sir Archibald Alison, LL.M., Mayor of London, &c. &c. THE PRESS through the entire Empire has pronounced the price, proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

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August 27.

"We would again recommend our worthy enterprising colored fellow-citizen, Mr. Hayden at his establishment, to the patronage of the public generally, and to that of the friends of the colored race in particular. His position is one of great usefulness and importance in this city, and for very many weighty reasons he is deserving of all the encouragement that can be extended to him. Those who of him will not fail to get their goods on the most reasonable terms, while, at the same time, they will help to sustain one who is sedulously endeavoring to prove that a emancipated slave can 'take care of himself,' and be a valuable member of the community.—Edu. Lin.

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